I: LEUKOCYTES, VOLUME, ERYTHROCYTES, SUSPENDED, THROMBOCYTES, TISSUE, PLASMA

Blood is a specialized biological fluid (technically a _____[1]) consisting of red blood cells (also called RBCs or _____[2]), white blood cells (also called WBCs _____[3]) and platelets (also called _____[4]) suspended in a complex fluid medium known as blood _____[5] - it is the liquid component of blood, in which the blood cells are _____[6]. It makes up about 55% of total blood _____[7].

II: CLOTTING, HEMOGLOBIN, PATHOGENS, OXYGEN, PREVENT, IMMUNE

Erythrocytes (45.0% of blood volume) contain the blood's _____[1] which (when oxygenated) gives blood its red color. They distribute _____[2].

Leukocytes (1.0% of blood volume) are part of the _____[3] system; they destroy and remove old or aberrant cells and cellular debris, as well as attack infectious agents (_____[4]) and foreign substances.

Thrombocytes (>1.0% of blood volume) are responsible for blood _____[5] (coagulation), which stops blood from leaving the body and also helps to _____[6] bacteria from entering the body.

III: PRESSURE, BANKS, TRANSFUSION, HEMORRHAGE, COMPATIBLE, ARTERIES, OBSTRUCT, CONDITIONS, WOUNDS, DEFICIENCY

Disorders of volume: _____[1] can cause major blood loss. Damage to the internal organs can cause severe internal bleeding or _____[2]. Anemia is a _____[3] of red blood cells and/or hemoglobin; it can require blood _____[4]. Several countries have blood _____[5] to fill the demand for transfusable blood. A person receiving a blood transfusion must have a blood type _____[6] with that of the donor.

Disorders of circulation: atherosclerosis reduces the carrying capacity of _____[7]. It is a potential consequence of high blood _____[8] (hypertension), excess of circulating lipids (hyperlipidemia), and diabetes mellitus. Thrombosis is unregulated coagulation which can _____[9] vessels. The consequences of circulatory insufficiency can create many medical _____[10] such as ischemia, tissue necrosis and gangrene.

IV: SEPSIS, TRANSMITTED, HEMOPHILIA, MALARIA, HEPATITIS, MINOR

Disorders of coagulation: _____[1] is a genetic illness that causes dysfunction in one of the blood's clotting mechanisms. This can allow otherwise _____[2] wounds to be life-threatening.

Infectious disorders of blood: HIV, the virus which causes AIDS, is _____[3] through contact between blood, semen, or the bodily secretions of an infected person. _____[4] B and C are transmitted primarily through blood contact.

Bacterial infection of the blood: this is bacteremia or _____[5]. Viral infection is viremia. _____[6] is blood-borne parasitic infections.